A NEW CHALCID PARASITE OF *EUTHYRRHINUS MEDITABUNDUS*.

By Alan P. Dodd.

Chalcis euthyrrhini, sp. nov.

♀.—Length, 5–7 mm.

Head and thorax black; abdomen bright orange-red; tegulae red; antennae clear orange-red, the two apical club joints darker, the scape darker and varying to black; posterior legs, including the coxae, clear orange-red; anterior and intermediate coxae black, their femora and tibiae more or less brown or fuscous, their tarsi red.

Head, viewed from above, transverse, the occiput concave and (from lateral aspect) declivous, immargined; frons gently yet distinctly convex from eye to eye, viewed from in front distinctly wider than deep; antennal scrobes long, narrow, reaching to and hardly containing the median ocellus at base, divided by a wedge-shaped elevation that tapers to a point at half their length; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, in a slightly curved line, the lateral pair separated from the median ocellus by less than their own diameter; cheeks broad; surface with dense uniform umbilicate punctures. *Antennae* separated at base, inserted slightly above a line drawn across ventral end of the eyes, 13-jointed, counting the club as 3-jointed; scape slender, as long as the next four joints combined; pedicel not much longer than its greatest width; ring-joint large, narrowed at base; funicle 1 twice as long as its greatest width, 2 slightly longer than wide, 7 a little wider than long; club conical, fully twice as long as its greatest width, the first suture distinct and slightly before the middle, the second suture faint. *Thorax* normal, sculptured like the head, the sculpture very coarse, without conspicuous pubescence; pronotum large; its posterior margin deeply concave, the scutum thus much produced at meson anteriorly; anterior margin of scutum with dense scaly sculpture, rising sharply from the pronotum; scutellum hardly longer than its greatest width, its apical plate rounded; axillae rather widely separated; propodeon almost perpendicular in relation to the scutellum, moderately long, coarsely rugose and also finely shagreened, with a shallow median channel, laterally and near anterior margin with a distinct subacute tooth or projection on either side; pleurae sculptured like the rest of the thorax, the mesopleural depression longitudinally striate. *Forewings* ample, normal, stained yellowish, venation black; marginal vein three times as long as the stigmal, which is as long as the post-marginal. *Abdomen*, viewed from above, pointed ovate, fully twice as long as its greatest width, the valves of the ovipositor slightly exserted; gently convex above and beneath, no longer than the thorax; segment 2 (first body segment) almost as long as the others united, 3 longer than 4, 5 and 6 subequal and shortest, 7 fully as long as 4–6 combined, 8 rather short and with a median carina; 2 smooth and polished; 3–6 smooth, except for yellowish pubescence against their anterior margins, no setae at meson, the free area broader on 3, narrower on 6; 7 with rather dense shallow punctures and yellow pubescence; 8 pubescent. *Legs* normal; teeth on hind femora varying from eight to eleven, counting from base, 1 largest, 2 usually small and also usually the apical one or two.

♂.—Similar to the female, except that the pedicel is fuscous, also all the club and preceding joint; antennae as in the female, but the pedicel is smaller, the apical funicle joint is as long as wide, and the club is somewhat shorter; abdominal segments 5 and 6 comparatively longer, 7 shorter, the abdomen blunt at apex.

North Queensland: Cairns district and Townsville.

Described from two females and one male received from Mr. G. F. Hill, and a large number of females and one male collected by the author in January, March, May, September, October and November. Mr. Hill's specimens were bred from the Curculionid beetle, *Euthyrrhinus meditabundus*. Of the author's material, several

were bred from dead wood of the mango tree, and the remainder captured on dead or dying timber frequented by the same weevil ; it was found easy to collect a series by visiting the same tree for an extended period, one or more specimens being caught daily.

The host record is of considerable interest, inasmuch as the other members of the genus attack Lepidopterous and Dipterous larvae.

The diversity in habits of this species probably has some connection with the several minor structural differences. The convex frons, narrow antennal scrobes, concave occiput and produced scutum are peculiarities which might be given generic value, but a study of a series of species would need to be entered upon. The author has an unnamed species, collected in company with *Chalcis euthyrrhini* and probably with similar habits, which shows the same characteristics.

There is little variation in colour ; the abdomen and posterior legs remain constant, and the degree of variation in the first two pairs of legs and the antennae is not great.

Asymmetry in the femoral teeth is common ; there may be nine teeth on one femur and eleven on the other, or nine on one and ten on the other ; the femora of numerous specimens were examined.

Type. In the collection of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

Cotypes. In the collections of Mr. G. F. Hill and the author.